

# French Have Advanced Four Miles Reaching Entirely New Ground

Continue to Press Forward Between Somme and Oise—Win Entire Lower Forest of Coucy—Many More Towns Taken—Capture Tergnier, Three Miles West of La Fere—British Well to East of Somme River—French Troops Execute Surprise Attack to East of Asiago on Italian Front—Enemy Lost Heavily.

London, Sept. 7, 4 p. m.—Tergnier, three miles west of La Fere, has been captured by the French troops.

The French have advanced on a 20 mile front to an average depth of two miles and at some places to a depth of four miles. They occupied Tergnier without opposition.

The French troops also reached the forest of Coucy and now are on a big stretch of entirely new ground.

Paris, Sept. 7.—On the front between the Somme and the Oise the French continued to press forward last night, overcoming the resistance of the German rear guard, according to today's war office report.

Pushing eastward of Ham, French troops have occupied the towns of Dury and Ollezy, more than three miles beyond Ham.

North of the Ailette the French have made a further advance, winning the entire lower forest of Coucy. North of the Vesle, where American troops have been advancing, there is no change in the situation.

Barisis, north of the Ailette, was captured in heavy fighting. South of the river the French have taken Nanteuil la Poesse, Conde fort and Conde sur Aisne.

With the British Army in France, Sept. 7.—(By the Associated Press)—Noon—British troops advanced today to the east of Longuevignes and Liermont, in the region northeast of Peronne. Other forces of Field Marshal Haig crossed the Sambre-Flu road.

In the Lys salient the British north of Erquinghem are pushing toward the western bank of the river Lys. The British have advanced north of Hill 63 to Le Rossignol.

The British are well to the east of Blancourt and are more than nine miles to the east of the river Somme. Along the Cologne river Tincourt has been reached.

British progress on virtually the whole battle front from Havincourt wood to the river Aisne continued this morning with rather greater rapidity than had been expected.

The British line starts at Havincourt wood, of which the British occupy virtually one half, runs through Metz en Couture and Fins, thence by Liermont, Longuevignes, Tincourt Boucy, Hancourt and Tetry to Lanchy, where it joins the French line.

London, Sept. 7.—British troops advancing last night on the front to the southeast and northeast of Peronne captured the towns of Hancourt, Sorel le Grand and Metz en Couture, says today's war office announcement.

The British forced their way toward the left flank of the German positions along the Canal du Nord from Havincourt northward, the British penetrated the western part of Havincourt wood, taking prisoners as they progressed.

In Flanders the British are pushing toward Messines, near the southern end of the Messines ridge, and advanced their lines last night a short distance in the direction of the town.

North of La Bassée canal, on the Flanders front, British patrols made headway in the enemy positions in the vicinity of Cantelers and Violaines.

Italian Headquarters in Northern Italy, Sept. 7.—French troops yesterday executed a surprise attack to the east of Asiago after a short but in-

# ONE AMERICAN DIVISION IS FIGHTING AT PRESENT

ENEMY YIELDS ON 40 MILE FRONT; AMERICANS REACH AISNE BANK IN GAIN OF SEVEN MILES YESTERDAY

French Plunge on to La Fere—British Gain Around Douai—Laon Already Under Foch's Guns As Allies Reach Foreground of Last Line of Defense Before Germans Fall Back on Belgian Fortress Belt Along Meuse; Ham Only 3 Miles Away From French Army.

London, Sept. 7.—Along the whole 40-mile line from Ypres down to the west of Rheims, the Germans were still retreating last night, except at some sectors in the center, where the Allies have almost reached the forefield of the main Hindenburg defense line. There, Hun resistance has stiffened materially, and counter attacks are launched through so far without success.

The Americans between the Vesle and the Aisne have advanced from four to seven miles since the German retreat across the Aisne began. In the river angle east of Soissons the Americans already have reached the Aisne along a wide stretch.

In the north the French have reached Chauny, seven miles southwest of La Fere, while still further north they have driven within three miles of Ham, the most important town still between the hands west of the St. Quentin-La Fere line.

Toward St. Quentin the British right and the French left are advancing steadily, while the British are at the same time driving toward Douai.

In Flanders British and American troops continue to follow the retreating Germans and have taken Neuve Chapelle, the famous battleground where the Australians and Canadians won immortal fame in the early part of the war.

La Fere and Laon, the southern pivots of the last Hindenburg line before the Germans must begin a retreat to the Belgian fortress zone and the Meuse, will be under French shell-fire as soon as the heavy guns are employed on the dominating positions won in the last 24 hours.

The British in their advance on St. Quentin, astride the Aisne-St. Quentin highroad, have progressed three miles on a 12-mile front since Thursday, according to late front dispatches.

All information in the hands of the Allies' military authorities regarding German manpower indicates that there is no possibility of a German attack launched in a desperate attempt to retrieve the situation. The defensive seems the only prospect for Hindenburg, who has only 20 divisions left that have not been engaged during the last fortnight.

The Canal-du-Nord can no longer be regarded as an effective defense position. It appears evident that the Germans will not be able to make a definite stand until they are back on the Chemin-des-Dames, on the St. Gobain Massif, the Crozat Canal, further north along the old Hindenburg line, and on the Canal de La Senne.

Germany's dwindling manpower is further illustrated by the increasing frequency of German army orders for resting up instead of training divisions taken temporarily out of the line. As they fall back the Germans are destroying everything they cannot take along.

Le Mans is regarded as No Man's Land, though it is no longer a part of the German defense line. South of Peronne the British last night stand seven miles east of the Somme, Field Marshal Haig announced in his official night report.

Monchy-Lagache (seven miles southeast of Peronne, Tincourt-Boucy (four) and a half mile east of Peronne), are in British hands. Further north, in their advance toward La Catelet, the strong point in the main Hindenburg defense line, half-way between St. Quentin and Cambrai, the British smashed eastward to a depth of between one and three miles, capturing Xurel (10 miles west of La Catelet), Liermont (nine miles west of La Catelet), Longuevignes (eight) and a half mile southwest of La Catelet, and Equancourt (nine miles southeast of La Catelet).

Still further north, driving north-eastward toward Cambrai, the British are approaching Metz-en-Couture, two and a half miles east of the Canal-du-Nord, the statement says. They are also nearing the southern edge of Havincourt Wood, one of the last natural obstacles separating them from Cambrai in this area.

In Flanders the British line was pushed forward between Erquinghem and the region southeast of Ypres.

Amsterdam dispatches tell of a decree signed by General von Linsingen, commander of the Brandenburg Province, according to the Cologne Volks Zeitung, the city of Berlin and the Province of Brandenburg under "the law relating to a state of siege, which provides for a fine or imprisonment for persons inventing or circulating untrue rumors calculated to disquiet the populace."

A notice accompanying the decree calls attention to the circulation of gossip, exaggerating the transitory successes of the enemy, and casting doubt upon Germany's power for an economic resistance, and depreciating the German troops, who, it declares, are victoriously withstanding the enemy.

General von Linsingen expresses the hope that this admonition will suffice and that it will not be necessary to enforce the decree. The Volks Zeitung adds that similar decrees have been issued in Breslau and other cities all operative immediately.

The French ace, Madon, shot down three German Thursday.

With the Americans on the Aisne, Sept. 7.—The same American division that some weeks ago reached the Vesle first was also the first to push its advanced mounted patrols to the Aisne Canal in the present pursuit of the Germans.

On the left the Americans encountered the stiffest German resistance in the quarries northwest of Batteux, around Perles. German groups, cut off fought to the end, and the city of Ypres.

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95 Per Cent. of U. S. Forces Assembling at Undesignated Point.

GEN. MARCH MAKES ANNOUNCEMENT

Organization of American Field Army Progressing Rapidly.

Washington, Sept. 7.—Organization of the First American field army in France is progressing so rapidly that Gen. March told members of the senate military committee today that nearly 95 per cent of the American troops brigaded with the British and French have been withdrawn and are assembling at a point he did not designate. This accounts for the small number of Americans engaged in the present forward movement of the Allies.

Because of the gradual withdrawal of American troops which have been brigaded with French and British forces, the senators said they were told, only one division, the Thirty-second, is now engaged in the present battle.

The situation on the western front, Gen. March said, is more satisfactory this morning than it has been in months. Good progress is made and the outlook is very bright.

At no point along the front where the present battle is raging are the Allies more than 12 miles from the Hindenburg line, while on the upper part this line has been pierced by the British.

The committee was told that there now are between 80,000 and 100,000 American troops with the British forces.

Characterizing the German retrograde movement as "a general retreat" on a hundred mile front from Arras to near Rheims, Gen. March today pointed out that the German lines now are 60 miles from the French capital at their nearest point, as compared with 40 miles as late as July 15.

The enemy's retreat was forced primarily, Gen. March said, by two operations. The first was that of the British on the Arras-Peronne front and the other was the advance of the Franco-American troops across the Soissons plateau.

The Hindenburg line now is only 10 miles away from the advancing Allies at its farthest sector.

Official reports to the department show that the Franco-Americans had reached the Aisne on a 10-mile front last night while the French and American troops farther north were within 10 miles of St. Quentin.

Gen. Pershing has sent to the department a report of minor casualties. The report is the same opportunity to place their artillery in position with the result that artillery action today was enlivened and may be expected to increase until a new move toward the Chemin des Dames is made. That the Germans will establish themselves at line there is virtually no doubt. This conclusion is reached from statements made by prisoners and substantiated by circumstances incident to the operations.

The Americans concluded today their movement across the plateau and down the slopes toward the west. They were constantly made targets but the movement was accomplished

Summarizing reports received here on the Siberian situation, the chief of staff said the Czech-Slovaks and the Cossack-Japanese forces had cleared the trans-Siberian railroad from Vladivostok to the river Volga. He added that the general situation now was more favorable.

Organization of three new divisions has been ordered, the 95th at Camp Sherman, Ohio; the 96th at Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; and the 97th at Camp Cody, N. M.

Gen. March announced that more than 90 per cent of the American forces in France already have been included in the American sectors.

American troops in Italy still are in reserve action and have not taken part in any activities. Referring to the location of American divisions in France, Gen. March said the 27th composed of New York troops, now had taken its place on the line in Flanders, while the 92nd, composed of negro troops from all sections, had arrived in the Vosges.

CAPT. BRUMBAUGH MEDICAL OFFICER TAKES OWN LIFE

Baltimore, Sept. 7.—Capt. Samuel O. Brumbaugh, aged 60, an army medical officer, of Huntington, Pa., committed suicide in the office of Dr. William Wright here late yesterday by severing an artery in his wrist with a pair of scissors that were on the physician's table. He died on the way to a hospital.

Dr. Wright, who was out at the time was not acquainted with the captain, who was on his way to Washington.

AIR POSTMAN REACHES CHICAGO

Chicago, Sept. 7.—Edward V. Gardner, pilot of the second aeroplane with mail from New York, arrived at Grant park at 7:30 A. M. He spent last night in Westville, Ind., conditions being unfavorable for night flying. The flight from Westville to Chicago was made within an hour, Gardner making no effort to speed.

Gardner left New York Thursday several hours after Max Miller, who arrived here with mail last night.

ALL BOXES SOLD FOR BOSTON GAMES

Boston, Sept. 7.—A capacity crowd of more than 20,000 for the first game of the world series at Fenway park next Monday was predicted today by Secretary Lawrence Graver of the Boston Americans. With all the 1,235 box seats already disposed of, the grand stand seats placed on sale today went in a way to show that interest in the series, if not feverish, was strong in New England.

OFFICER KILLS N. Y. GANGSTER

New York, Sept. 7.—A policeman who intercepted a band of men who had held up and robbed 15 members of a club of Broadway restaurant waiters today, shot and killed one of the gangsters and wounded two others who tried to leap from a window.

Two of the holdup men escaped with \$20 cash, presumably part of last night's tips obtained by the waiters, and \$2,000 worth of jewelry. One of the waiters was shot and seriously wounded.

BRITISH LOSSES FOR PAST WEEK

London, Sept. 7.—Casualties among the British forces reported in the week ending today totalled 20,640 officers and men, compared with 14,484 reported in the preceding week. The casualties were divided as follows:

Officers Men Killed or died of wounds 378 3,439 Wounded or missing 1,023 16,000 Totals 1,412 19,228

Photographers to Show Air Raids

London, Aug. 7.—Evidence of the destructive character of the British air raids upon Thionville, Germany is afforded by aerial photographs which have just arrived from France.

The first photograph which was taken during the raid on Thionville, July 15 shows the starting of a big fire caused by bombs, among the rolling stock to the East of the freight station. The second photograph, taken by British airmen over the same place on the following day shows the ruins of several trains visible upon the track. The freight station and nearby buildings have been burned. The original fire developed into a

huge conflagration, which was only arrested ultimately on the river bank.

FINNS MAN POWER IN GERMAN HANDS

Paris, Sept. 7.—A treaty of alliance has been concluded between Germany and Finland under which the entire man power of Finland is put at Germany's disposal, according to a dispatch to the Matin from Copenhagen.

BISHOP CHATARD DIES

Indianapolis, Sept. 7.—The Rev. Francis Silas Chatard, bishop of the Indianapolis diocese of the Roman Catholic church, died here today after a lingering sickness. He was born in Baltimore, Dec. 13, 1854.

# Facing Deadly Barrage Americans Drive Huns Steadily Before Them

Little Doubt But Line From Near Rheims to That Now Along Aisne Will Be Quickly Straightened—Despite Desperate Resistance Yanks Join Line to That of French—Barriers of Gas Raised in Every Ravine—German Machine Gunners Die At Their Posts—French Aeroplanes Daring and Efficient.

With the American Army on the Vesle Front, Friday, Sept. 6.—(By the Associated Press)—Menaced by a salient increasing in danger, the Germans began today a withdrawal from the Vesle valley to the right of the Americans. On the western flank the Americans held firmly, while the French exerted sharp pressure on the rear, but there has developed a situation considerably different from that of the last few days in the region westward toward Soissons. The Germans fought more nearly in the spirit of their traditions but slowly this continued to give way, leaving little doubt that the line from near Rheims to that now along the Aisne would be quickly straightened.

The struggle is made to the Americans' right and has placed them in a position where they are subject to a heavy enfilade, especially by the artillery. Despite desperate resistance they swung their line forward to its junction with the French, where the most determined resistance was encountered. More broken country offers better opportunity for defense and the Germans have taken advantage of every hillside and ravine in placing their artillery and machine guns. The Americans were forced to face a deadly barrage, while barriers of gas were raised in every ravine down which they might advance. An equally destructive artillery response was made by the Americans, however, and the men, already tried in previous engagements, advanced steadily, driving out the machine gun nests one after another.

The Germans held the positions along a machine gun line stubbornly, many of them dying at their posts, but the total mortality was not great, since only machine gunners were left in the rear line. It is probable, however, that the German losses were large as a result of the counter artillery fire. Some 30 prisoners were brought in today from that part of the sector on the American right. Because of the better terrain the Germans can afford to retreat here more slowly and from their positions they can exact a higher price in return for their withdrawal. It is inevitable at the same time that they, too, must have a fearful result in a foregone conclusion and the only question is that of the cost in dead. Today the Germans enfiladed the Americans, who on their part replied in kind and with interest, while the French supplemented their work with what must have been frightful consequences for the Germans.

The slowing down of the German retreat from the Aisne has enabled the Americans and French to bring up supplies and artillery and get into the line the full strength desired for forward positions. The Germans, of course, have had the same opportunity to place their artillery in position with the result that artillery action today was enlivened and may be expected to increase until a new move toward the Chemin des Dames is made. That the Germans will establish themselves at line there is virtually no doubt. This conclusion is reached from statements made by prisoners and substantiated by circumstances incident to the operations.

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AMERICAN REFUGEES AT HAPARANDA FROM RUSSIA

107 in Party Allowed to Leave Country Without Delay—Bolshevik Press Charge British and French With Attacks on Lenine and Uritsky.

Haparanda, Sweden, Friday, Sept. 6.—(By the Associated Press)—There were 107 Americans in the party of refugees that has reached Haparanda from Russia. Almost all the Americans who had stayed on in Moscow and Petrograd were in the party. They report that there was great excitement and disorder but they were allowed to leave the country without great delay.

While the storm raged in Moscow and Petrograd against the bourgeoisie, the Bolshevik newspapers demanded the lives of one thousand members of the bourgeoisie for every Bolshevik killed. The Bolshevik newspapers openly charged the British and French with attacks on Premier Lenine and Moses Uritsky.

While waiting for Ballopproff, 20 miles from Petrograd, to leave Russia, the American and Italian refugees heard of the death of Capt. Cromie, the British attaché, who was killed by Red guards who attempted to search the embassy.

Newspapers received from Petrograd, the refugees said, told of the arrest of British and French there and carried such slogans as "A bullet in the forehead of every enemy of the soviet government."

The Allied party in Ballopproff suffered only a short delay and was permitted to walk across a small bridge which divides Finland from soviet Russia.

Stockholm, Sept. 7.—Contrary to reports from official Bolshevik sources, travelers who have arrived in Haparanda, Sweden, from Moscow, assert that Premier Lenine is dead.

# TEN INJURED IN EXPRESS WRECK AT HELL GATE

New York, Sept. 7.—Ten persons were injured, one seriously, when the Federal express, a New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad train running from Washington to Boston ran into a dead electric locomotive after it had crossed the Hell Gate connecting bridge in Long Island city early today.

Most of those hurt were asleep at the time of the crash. The slightly injured included Abraham Greenberg, New Hartford, Conn., and Pansy Heberd, Liberty Plain, Mass.

# ALARMING OUTBREAKS IN SEVERAL HUN ARMY UNITS

General Demoralization of German People and Widespread Disaffection in Army According to Report—Silesian Regiment Mutinied and Nearly 100 Shot.

London, Sept. 7.—General demoralization of the German population and widespread and growing disaffection in the German army, accompanied by mutiny and desertions, are described in a dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from its Rotterdam correspondent. The correspondent declares he has received corroboration from authoritative sources.

He says alarming outbreaks have occurred in several army units, principally Bavarian and Silesian.

A whole Bavarian division on the Arras front was disarmed and transported to Bavaria, where it was placed in a prison camp. The mutiny of a Silesian regiment resulted in nearly a hundred of its members being executed.

A huge number of desertions are occurring, the correspondent says, and it is estimated that there are more than 20,000 deserters in Berlin alone. Hundreds have been sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment. A great number of imprisoned deserters, broken by solitary confinement, have been sent back to the ranks.

Disobedience and defiance of officers is common at the front, according to the correspondent, and a similar spirit is shown in the munition factories.

# TWO AMERICANS CITED FOR VALOR

Washington, Sept. 7.—Addresses of the two American officers and men who were cited for bravery by Gen. Pershing in his communique for Thursday were announced by the war department today. They included:

Private Edward A. Belanger, North Adams, Mass.

Private Nick Costanes, Greenville, Pa.

ADVERTISING TO HELP SELL BONDS

Washington, Sept. 7.—Newspaper display advertising will be relied on more than ever to sell bonds during the fourth Liberty loan campaign which opens Sept. 28. The campaign will be one to advertise the war as much as to sell bonds.